

The Times-Dispatch

DAILY - WEEKLY - SUNDAY.

Business Office.....101 E. Main Street
 South Richmond.....1020 Hull Street
 Petersburg Bureau.....109 N. Byram Street
 Lynchburg Bureau.....115 Eighth Street

BY MAIL

POSTAGE PAID	Year.	Six	Three	One
Daily with Sunday.....	\$6.00	\$3.00	\$1.50	.75
Daily without Sunday.....	4.00	2.00	1.00	.50
Sunday edition only.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	.25
Weekly (Wednesday).....	1.00	1.00	1.00	.25

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg—

One Week
 Daily with Sunday.....15 cents
 Daily without Sunday.....10 cents
 Sunday only.....5 cents

Entered January 7, 1906, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1911.

THE MARTIN LETTERS.

The letters, over the signature of Thomas S. Martin, read by Mr. Jones at Petersburg on Tuesday night, are in the nature of after discovered evidence. These letters bear very strongly on Senator Martin's denial on Monday night that any improper or clandestine relationships had ever existed between himself and the railroads.

At this writing The Times-Dispatch has not been able to secure from Senator Martin a statement based on the issues raised by these letters. Until Senator Martin shall have been given an opportunity to be heard, The Times-Dispatch will reserve its judgment.

TARIFF AND CLOTHING.

By the first of the year seven ready-made clothing manufacturing concerns in Cincinnati will be forced out of business. Twelve hundred tailors, cutters, house keepers and salesmen will be out of employment. The houses that have already liquidated or are now liquidating, according to the Cincinnati Enquirer, are Marks & Friedman, Bettman, Bloom & Company, Sumnerfield & Company, Seasongood, Gutterman & Company, Loeb Brothers, Harburger Brothers & Mayer, Scheuer, Orf & Company, a firm which was formed in 1855 and was the foundation of the International banking concern of Kuhn, Loeb & Company. These industries have been destroyed by too much tariff, and the twelve hundred workers will be out of work for the same reason. The Cincinnati Enquirer says:

The liquidation of these houses is the most serious blow that has struck industrial Cincinnati in many years. Their profits have been dwindling, as one manufacturer explained, "not because of the loss of business or sharp competition, but because of losses in manufacture, due to the poor quality of cloth on the market."

This poor quality of cloth is attributable, the manufacturers say, "to the high protective tariff on wool and woolsens." Again hear the Enquirer:

"The greatest drawback to the wholesale clothing business to-day is the high tariff on wool," said Max Silberberg, of Peter, Silberberg & Co. "The wholesale clothing industry was prosperous under the McKinley law, and also for the first few years under the old Dingley law. That was because of the great competition in the woolen business; it produced good cloths. Then the American Woolen Company came along, and absorbed thirty-two of the best mills in the country. Since then conditions have turned unfavorable to the clothing manufacturers; prices advanced and the quality of cloths deteriorated."

J. H. Varner, of the Standard & Varner Company, and other manufacturers similarly analyze the situation. One of them gives the details of what took place after the trust had secured control of the situation and employed the tariff to deprive Americans of good cloth. He declares:

"These cloths look workable on the sample, but when we have them shrunk and the mill glaze taken off, they won't work right. The weave is loose and the cotton shrinks and draws when the garment is completed, making an unsalable product. A bolt of goods will run from sixty to eighty yards, but the shrinkage, which the maker must pay for, will take about six yards. In other words, since the cheap foreign woolsens are taken out of competition, the American mills have taken to stretching the cloths and pressing them."

As the Indianapolis News says, this rather gives the lie to the plea that the high tariff is necessary "for the sake of the workman." Here, in this specific case, the tariff not only increases the cost of the workman's clothes, but at the same time, in the possession of a trust, takes the quality out of the clothes of the workman and finally throws him out of work.

ANOTHER VICTORY.

When commission government was substituted for aldermanic government in Shreveport, Louisiana, the newly-elected commissioners promised that they would save the tax-payers of the city one hundred thousand dollars on paving contracts. The actual saving effected was seventy-eight thousand dollars.

An additional eighteen thousand dollars would have been saved but for the fact that a new schedule had been adopted, which called for thirty thousand square yards more of creosoted wood block paving, instead of asphalt, as at first provided. The wood blocks cost sixty cents per yard more than the asphalt.

This additional eighteen thousand dollars that would have been saved had the original plan been adhered to would have run the total saving to ninety-six thousand dollars—only four thousand under the plan promised at the outset, close enough to give reason for saying that the commission has made good.

How was this great economy achieved? Merely by applying business principles to city administration the commissioners sold the bonds, using the money derived therefrom to pay cash for the paving work instead

of by hypothecating the bonds with the paving contractors as the previous administration has been charged with doing. The difference was made up in the charges for the work to be done.

CLARK AND PRECEDENTS.

Champ Clark said the other day that "no man ever declined the Presidential nomination; no man ever will." This precedent will hardly be broken by the Speaker of a precedent-smashing House. He also said: "Only two men have declined the nomination for Vice-President after it was really made."

Mr. Clark limited his remarks to the nominees of the great parties, declining to have been frequent among the minor parties. Three, rather than two, nominees for Vice-President on the tickets of the major parties have rejected the nomination. John Langdon, of New Hampshire, in 1812, when Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, was substituted; Silas Wright, in 1844, when George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, was substituted; and Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, in 1880, when Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, was put in his place on the Douglas ticket. All three of these were Democrats.

Mr. Clark would do well to remember that no Speaker, even after an interval, has been elected to the Presidency, except one, James K. Polk—and he was a dark horse.

WEAKNESS OF THE RECALL.

One of the most searching analyses of the question of the recall of public officers that we have seen has been made by the Christian Science Monitor. It is:

It is alleged that a careful rechecking of the names affixed to a petition demanding the recall of the mayor of a Western city reveals the fact that out of 4,547 signatures, 2,378 are fraudulent. This incident is taken in some quarters as confirmation of the impression that the recall movement would promote rather than discourage political dishonesty. This may, or may not, be the fact; but the weakness of the recall, we believe, lies in the petition process. Even where the petition contains only genuine names—and whether it has relation to the recall or to some other matter—it is unreliable as a political instrument. Often, just to be obliging, people sign petitions with which they have no sympathy whatever.

Many of the States and communities are experimenting with numerous devices to protect the ballot, but the ballot, having adopted the Australian system of voting, mainly because it insures secrecy. In the Australian booth the voter may mark his ballot as he pleases. Nobody is looking over his shoulder. For the same reason, the vital time in a political contest—the one alone with his conscience. No matter how he may be bound up in personal and political obligations during the campaign, he is now, at the ballot box, and if his instincts are right, he acts the part of a good citizen.

The Australian ballot has done wonders for the uplift of the American electorate. It dealt boozism its first and hardest blow. Those whose eyes were closed back that far know full well that political conditions to-day are vastly improved over what they were twenty years ago. To this improvement the Australian system of voting has been a large contributor.

The petition process is a reversal of the Australian method. It undertakes to open up the ballot box to public inspection and to expose the voters to the public gaze. It is a method of recording the will of the future that the polls may be found in the future. It is a method of exposing the secret ballot, which is the present time, to the public gaze. It is a method of exposing the secret ballot, which is the present time, to the public gaze. It is a method of exposing the secret ballot, which is the present time, to the public gaze.

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ARMY OFFICERS WANTED.

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CAPITALIZATION OF RACE PREJUDICE.

"When the letter T appears in red upon the placards which announce that apartments are to be let it means that another 'black belt' is to be established in this city," says the New York Times editorially. It is pointed out that a white owner has had a quarrel with white tenants or an adjacent landlord, and has handed over his house to negro management. Incidentally, it is set forth that the property is for sale at an excessive price. "Race prejudice in this city is capitalized and this is the way the colored folk reap the rewards of the prejudice," observes the Times. Ninety-

eight Harlem property owners controlling a certain neighborhood have agreed among themselves "not to allow any part of their premises to be occupied in whole or in part by any negro, mulatto, quadroon or octoroon of either sex, whether as a tenant, guest, boarder or occupant in any other capacity."

The Times declares that the rigor of the prohibition is somewhat mitigated by clauses permitting the employment of negro servants and by the careful statement that the property owners do not desire to preclude or prevent negroes or citizens of African descent from occupying the premises because of their color or race.

If color and race are not the objection, what are?

AN OBJECT LESSON.

Still another use for moving pictures has been proposed by James Forbes, who is regarded as unusually well informed about tramps and the life they lead. Mr. Forbes says that there are 250,000 tramps. This body includes at times practically all the worst criminals in the nation. All kinds of boys are among the tramp element. Unemployment is responsible for a heavy contribution to the tramp army, but the most numerous recruits, in the opinion of Mr. Forbes, are boys drawn to the road by curiosity, love of adventure and natural restlessness. He would show up the life of the tramp on the moving picture screen, thereby robbing it of its false glamor. He would set forth without exaggeration, from photographs of actual daily scenes, its miseries, its bondage, its moral degradation. He would make it plain that the boy tramp is the flag, slave and moral victim of the older tramp; how he must beg and steal and lie for his masters, and must eventually acquire all the vices of men who have the least incentive to decency. The moving picture, by showing the truth, might do a great deal of good here.

THE TORONTO CORRESPONDENT OF THE BOSTON TRANSCRIPT.

The Toronto correspondent of the Boston Transcript is predicting that reciprocity will carry in the parliamentary elections by large majorities. He expects large Liberal gains in Ontario and Western Quebec, heretofore regarded as protectionist strongholds. As a net result he says the opposition will lose from ten to twenty-five seats.

A. J. P., in Pleasantville, N. J., has been convicting motorists for speeding as they pass through the town and notifying them of the penalty by mail. He is living up to the name of the town.

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sidered on his merits. The pay of a second lieutenant begins at \$1,700 the year and increases 10 per cent, with each five years of service in that position.

It seems quite logical that after Morse Henry's proposition for county option was killed his first article in the Courier-Journal occupied three columns on "the soda water industry."

An actual census reduces the population of China 100,000,000 below former estimates. This should be consoling to Seattle.

The patience of some women is shown in the case of Mrs. Baker, of Philadelphia, who had her husband arrested on a charge of cruelty, but when the case came to trial she cried and begged the judge to let her husband go home with her. She said that he had spanked her at least once the week for two years, but that she had gotten used to it and did not mind.

The aviators have not yet got things all their way. They have been talking about dropping nitro-glycerine bombs on the decks of warships, and in that way crippling or destroying a navy. The navy people have "come back," however, for they have produced a gun that will throw an explosive shell 18,000 feet in the air. It is a small gun, quickly handled, readily aimed. It is so accurate in its manipulation that an expert might almost wing a bird with it.

ACCORDING TO THE WASHINGTON STAR.

"Ufide Eben" defines a political party as "sumptin' like the church choir. De man dat make the mos' noise in it ain't allus de one dat is mos' promotive of harmony." The Commencer, of Lincoln, Nebraska, will please copy.

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by my personal friend, Judge Shackelford, and told that Mr. George L. Browning wanted to see me in reference to arranging for a joint debate between Messrs. Montague and Byrd. I at once went up to the place of meetings, and there conferred with the chairman of the Democratic party of this county and Mr. George L. Browning. I told them as the challenged party, Mr. Montague, would have the privilege of dictating the terms, as this was parliamtary law. And that I had no doubt but that Mr. Montague would be only too glad to meet Mr. Byrd in joint discussion. The chairman informed me that he thought a fair program would be as follows: Montague lead off with a speech of an hour, Mr. Byrd reply in one of an hour and a half, and then Mr. Montague finish in a reply of half an hour. This I told him I thought was fair.

At this juncture Mr. George L. Browning remarked that they (the Byrd people) had spoken for the court-house, and I told him that as it was only a matter of time before we would speak on Sunday, and as we had advertised our man to speak as far back as Tuesday, August 22, that I thought we had priority, and that I was under the impression that the public building of the county belonged to the citizens of the county, and that to make claim for them were justly entitled to them. But that the matter was too small a matter to haggle over.

As soon as Mr. Montague arrived I informed him of what was wanted by the Martin forces, and he (Montague) said he would want them (the Martin forces) propositioned. This was submitted by Mr. Byrd, and turned down by Mr. Montague, who, in turn, submitted a proposition to Mr. Byrd, which was likewise turned down.

The Martin forces then proceeded to the courthouse building and were invited to come in by Mr. George L. Browning, while Mr. R. Lindsay Gordon gave a similar invitation to those who wished to hear Mr. Montague speak in the interest of Jones and Glass to assemble around the porch of the Hotel Coleman.

The bulk, possibly 90 per cent, of the large crowd, in all approximately 1,000 men, remained to hear Mr. Montague. Soon after Mr. Montague began his address Mr. Byrd took his seat in the courtroom, and his handkerchiefs came over to the Hotel Coleman and proceeded to "butt" in. Being from his manner not only excited, but angered, Mr. Montague politely remarked to Mr. Byrd, "What do you want, or will you do for me?" He (Byrd) then proceeded to let off some hot air and was told by the crowd (all of them prominent citizens) to shut up and get out in no uncertain terms. After this gentle suggestion, Speaker of the House, the Hon. Richard Evelyn Byrd, sided his tent like the Arab and quietly stole away. He was seen resting himself on the porch of the courthouse, where he remained for the greater part of Mr. Montague's speech.

When Mr. Montague had spoken for two hours (he spoke for two hours and a half hours) he spoke for two hours and a half hours, and not only filled the large hotel porch, but blocked the entire street. The Martin forces proceeded to ring the courthouse bell, and again invited the crowd to come over and hear the speech of Mr. Byrd. At this juncture, Mr. Byrd, who had been invited to speak, possibly thirty or forty-five men went in from the court green to hear him.

Personally, I did not go over, but was told by Mr. Frank Terrell that he did not think there were over fifty in the crowd when he was there, but to be absolutely fair, I told the Hon. Richard Evelyn Byrd, the butinsky of the Martin forces, had not over 100 to hear him.

When Mr. Montague had finished his address of two and a half hours the crowd dispersed, and began to call for Gordon, Gordon said to Lindsay, addressed them in good old Virginia style.

The address of the above two mentioned gentlemen produced a most favorable impression for Jones and Glass, and many there were who came here at Martin and Swannons, away convinced not only by the logic of Montague and Gordon, but disgusted with the actions of the Hon. Richard Evelyn Byrd, and resolved from this day forth to stand by the men who have stood four square for Democracy. I met, last night, a number of disappointed men with bossism, Byrdism and Martinism.

In fact, little more can be said of this Jones-Glass day at old Orange further than to pronounce the benediction, ring down the curtain and render thanks to the Rev. J. B. Swannons, Martin and Swannons, so here it is.

Tom Martin died, a happy thing to do. When twenty years afflicted with Depeew.

Released, he hopefully for entrance cries.

Before the gates of Aldrich's paradise.

Has been through purgatory, Aldrich said.

I have been exposed and Tom bowed his head.

Come in! come in! and welcome, too, my son.

Exposure and purgatory are as one.

In bliss supreme, Tom entered Aldrich's door.

And found the joys he ne'er had known before.

Tom, scarce had entered at the garden fair.

When little Claude Swannons sought admission there.

The selfsame question Aldrich asked again.

Has been through purgatory? No? What then?

Thou canst not enter! did the sage reply?

Tom who went in was there no more than I.

All that is so, but Tom has exposed been.

And so on earth has suffered for all sin.

Exposed, 'tis well! For I've been exposed twice!

Begone! we'll have no fools in paradise.

H. O. LANE.

Orange.

THE SENATORIAL RACE.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,—To be fair in politics is hardly to be expected, but you emphatically denounce a candidate as though he alone is the embodiment of all evil. How about the others to whom you are thus throwing votes? Mr. Glass brands Mr. Swannons as a traitor to his trust, etc. How about Mr. Glass being a director in a national bank whilst on the Committee of National Banks and Currency, and during his services there the national banks received many more privileges? It seems in common parlance being much like the pot calling the kettle black. And how about Mr. Jones using stolen property as a text for his vulgar vituperations? These gentlemen are by no means without reproach, though apparently without fear, and not realizing that there is one place where the secrets of all men will be known.

L. FORNE.

Elkton, Md.

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"When the letter T appears in red upon the placards which announce that apartments are to be let it means that another 'black belt' is to be established in this city," says the New York Times editorially. It is pointed out that a white owner has had a quarrel with white tenants or an adjacent landlord, and has handed over his house to negro management. Incidentally, it is set forth that the property is for sale at an excessive price. "Race prejudice in this city is capitalized and this is the way the colored folk reap the rewards of the prejudice," observes the Times. Ninety-

THE DOUBT IN THE MIND OF THE AVERAGE YOUNG AMERICAN.

Dr. David Felmley, president of the Illinois State Normal University, is one of those in charge of the simplified spelling movement. He is of opinion that every school child loses two years of school life on account of involved spelling. He admits that the movement for phonetic spelling is so low that it would require an expert to detect it. He predicts, nevertheless, that in half a century the English of to-day will not be read with any more ease than the English of Chaucer is read now.

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Daily Queries and Answers

Majority.

What was Governor Pardee's majority over Franklin K. Lane for the office of Governor of California? George C. Pardee received 146,332 votes, Franklin K. Lane 143,775, giving Pardee a majority of 2,557.

Inspector.

What is the minimum and maximum salary paid an immigrant inspector in the United States? The salary of immigrant inspectors runs from \$1,350 to \$1,400 a year.

Hottest Place.

Which is the hottest place in the world? How about Yuma, Ariz.? The following publication is an answer to your question: "The hottest region on the earth is on the southwestern coast of Persia,